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PARK THEATER.—" RUSS."
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREIS.
TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATER.—2 and 8; Variety.
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# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1876.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Prince Alexander Auersperg was wounded by Count Leopold Kalowrat in a duel at Prague. = Lord Derby sent on Saturday a reply to Mr. Fish's letter of March 31, on the Wins low case. \_\_\_\_ The vote of censure on the Disraeli Ministry was rejected by 334 to 226 votes in the British House of Commons, = No arrests had been made for the Salonica outrage.

Domestic .- The argument in the Moulton-Beecher suit began a Poughkeepsie. - The attendance at the Exhibition on Wednesday is now reported at 76,-000 : yesterday Sir Edward Thornton gave a recepiton to the Centennial authorities. - The Republicans of the Connecticut Legislature nominated Henry B. Harrison for Senator.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The Sound steamer C. H. Northam ran aground at Hell Gate but was floated after several hours, === Corporation Counsel Whitney advised the Aldermen that they could not regulate street-car fares. — William Cullen Bryant made an address at the Young Women's Christian Association Fair. The American Bible Society, the American Congregational Union, and the National and State Woman's Suffrage Associations held anniversary meetings, = Gold, 11214. 1124, 1124; gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 89110 cents; stocks feverish, with lighter sales at higher prices.

THE WEATHER.—The Government report predicts clouds and rain. - In this city yesterday the day was warm and generally clear; thermometer, 550, 600, 540.

In the pleasant but brief address of Mr. Bryant last night at the fair of the Young Women's Christian Association, he promised that he too would write a Centennial ode, if he lived. But its production is to be nineteen years hence, so as to celebrate his centennial.

Details of the sale of the Senatorship in Connecticut are given in our Hartford correspondence. The bidders on each side paid \$20,000 and took their chances. How Gov. English is now to get the worth of his \$20,000 does not clearly appear; it is rather a high price to pay for being sent to St. Louis, but at present there seems to be nothing but that to offer

Corporation Counsel Whitney presents an opinion on the rights of street railroad companies which will interest our citizens. He thinks that the Common Council cannot interfere with the rate of fare charged, nor compel the companies to provide a seat for every passenger. But indirectly something might be done to relieve the crowding of street cars by requiring that a greater number of them shall be run at specified hours.

A calm review after the excitement of the opening day is past brings few regrets. There Grant, and the District-Attorney one of many was no extraordinary increase of crime and who hold their places under favor of politicians ?

ally be feared in dense crowds. The record of minor casualties is not heavy. The estimated number of the visitors on Wednesday turns out by actual count to have been greatly exaggerated. But the crowds that are coming, judged by the engagements made by leading hotels, will exceed early estimates; and the proportion of those who expect to stay a week or more is very large. The hotels will also be favored with plenty of guests at their tables, if such high prices for meals as are named in our correspondence should be kept up by the restaurants within the grounds.

Mr. Disraeli has gained a decisive victory, the House of Commons having rejected Sir Henry James's vote of censure concerning the new imperial title by 334 to 226, nearly all the members voting. This Parliamentary triumph must strengthen the Ministry, and correspondingly demoralize the Opposition. It would have been wiser for the Liberals to have refrained from a combat which has ended so disastrously.

After considering Secretary Fish's setter on the Win low case during nearly three weeks, the British Government has at last forwarded its reply. Before the document can arrive, Winslow's release will doubtless be effected, since he was remanded only till the 13th. In that event the Earl of Derby's answer may prove entirely profitless, as Mr. Fish has warned him that the fugitive's release would be deemed an "infraction and termination" of the treaty clause.

The lunatic witness who used to follow President Grant has found a rival in M. Rastoun, a Versailles bookseller, who appeared yesterday in the French Chamber of Deputies and cheered, in the "name of God and Joan of Arc," for Napoleon IV. Brought before the Quester, M. Rastoun exclaimed, "You can do what you like with me; I have "done my daty." Doubtless he was greatly disappointed when the Questor set bim free, deeming him unworthy of political martyrdom. M. Rastoun may as well keep to his books.

The accident to the steamboat C. H. Northam freshly illustrates the pressing need of clearing away the obstructions at Hell Gate. The Eastern Channel is so narrowed by the rocks of Hallett's Point that the steamboat did not attempt to pass through it while it was occuby a tug-boat with tow. Going by the more roundabout path known as the Ship Channel, nearer Ward's Island, the Northam met disaster en a rock called the Hog's Back. Obviously if the rocks at Hallett's Point which are now undermined, had been out of the way, the steamboat would not have needed to make the dangerous detour.

SENATOR CONKLING'S LAW PRACTICE. The charges against Sénator Conkling in connection with his practice before the Patent Office have probably been greatly exaggerated. Still they are precisely such accusations as might be expected to be brought under the circumstances against a United States Senator who, having patrenage and power in all the departments, persists in practicing his profession and appearing as counsel before tribunals which are in greater or less degree dependent upon him for official life. The rumors that connect Mr. Conkling with a corrupt use of his political influence in securing the removal of certain examiners and the appointment of others of his own selection in the Patent Office, in order to further the interests of his clients, are, we dare say, either without foundation or grossly exaggerated. With no more evidence than is offered, even though it comes from persons of the highest character, we prefer to believe that Senator Conkling is above any such interference as is charged; that he would not degrade his office by stooping to procure the appointment, as is alleged, of a clerk of his own in the cisions before they are made public, and that he would not so openly use his official position in his professional practice as to demand a change of examiners in order to secure a favorable decision for his client. The parties preferring these accusations, the managers of the Yale Lock Company of Stamford, Conn., as we understand, are men of intelligence and discretion, who would not make such charges recklessly, or without having what they considered reasonable grounds of belief in them. But it is quite likely that, in the warmth of their rivalry with Senator Conkling's clients, and their chagrin at being discomfited, they may have unjustly attributed adverse decisions to the unfair use of his position and influence, when really there was nothing of the kind in the case.

Acquitting Senator Conkling so far as we may of any such open interference in this matter as has been charged or insinuated, we still cannot permit the occasion to pass without repeating what The Tribune has so often urged heretofore, that the practice of employing Senators and Members of Congress in cases before any of the Departments, or indeed in certain classes of cases before the United States Courts, is full of mischief. It demoralizes the profession and it certainly detracts from the dignity of the official positions they hold. For no man can be so pure and upright in character, or have so clean and unsullied a professional and political record, that he will not be open to suspicion when acting in such a relation. He cannot avoid it. No matter how free he may be from improper motives, or how sedulously he may avoid even the appearance of using in behalf of his client the influence of his political position, the fact remains that he appears as counsel or advocate before a bench of his own selection, a court selected not perhaps with reference to the case in hand or any special case, but one which is in greater or less degree dependent upon his favor or good will. Take the case in which Senator Conkling appeared some months ago, and which excited considerable comment at the time, when he represented a great corporation against the Government in a trial before a judge who owed his appointment to the Senator's influence, and where he was opposed by a District-Attorney representing the Government who was equally indebted to the Senator for his position. Grant that Senator Conkling would scorn to use his political power to influence the court or control the action of the opposing counsel, and granted too that the court was superior to any such appeal and that the District-Attorney could not be swerved from his sense of duty by any improper motive, still what shall be said of the precedent established and the way it opens to corrupt practices were the Senator such a one as might be named of Mr. Conkling's associates, the judge such a one as some of the appointees of President

influence was used in this or any case. The long train of possibilities of corruption, of perversions of law and justice, and finally the concentration of despotic power in the hands such a precedent suggest themselves at once to men. the most casual observer. The curious spectator, entering a court-room when a trial under such circumstances is in progress, asks, "Who is the attorney for the defense?" and is told, "A United States Senator." "Who "appoints the Judge?" "The President of "the United States, on that Senator's nomina-"tion; virtually the Senator himself." "And "who selects the opposing counsel?" "The " method and source of that appointment are "the same." We need not ask what would be the judgment of the spectator as to the impartiality of the tribunal or the fairness of the trial. To use a gambler's test, How would the pools on such an event sell?

The objections to the appearance of a Senator or Member of Congress before a Federal court in such a case as this apply with equal and perhaps greater force to practice before the Departments, where the power of the Congressman is felt daily and hourly from the Head of the Department down to the lowest clerk. The influence of the Congressman in such cases is so subtle and so sensitive that it does not need a suggestion, by word or look, to be felt. The Congressman radiates an atmosphere of power, and the tribunal at which he appears, as suitor or counsel, is equally enveloped by an atmosphere of dependence. The judge may be so absolutely independent as to be conscious of no bias in his judgment, and the Congressman so rigorously pure as to avoid the least appearance of impropriety-neither of these, however, we are compelled to say, are products of our present political condition-but even then they cannot escape suspicion on the part of those who base their judgments upon the reasonable connection between conduct and motive. Senator Conkling may be above any such use of his official position; we do not say he is not. If he is, it is an element of true greatness in his character. But public men like him should be great in a larger sense than in the mere abstention from open and flagrant corruption. They should avoid the appearance of evil, and set, even at the cost of a little self-denial, a safe and wholesome example. So long as Senators appoint Judges and District-Attorneys and Department officers, they should refrain from appearing in the capacity of counsel or attorney before the creatures of their own selection That is the only safe rule, the only one that does not leave a wide open door to the most

## A PRESIDENTIAL PARADOX.

shameful and dangerous practices.

Miss Sweet, it seems, contributed something to the welfare of Gen. Babcock's father-inlaw. Mr. Clements contributed to the welfare of Mrs. Boggs, the widow of Gen. Grant's former partner. These are interesting biographical items. But in what manner do they concern national affairs? It does not appear that the President knowingly tolerated corrupt practices in these cases, even for a moment. As soon as it became known to him that Mrs. Boggs was in receipt of money from Clements he removed Clements. As soon as he learned of improper transactions in the Chicago office, he acted as any honest man might. Yet it would naturally be inferred that if the Presidept had been willing to permit abuses in any case, he might have permitted them in order to benefit two families in which it was natural that he should take especial interest.

In these instances, as in others, the taint of dishonor goes to the very door of the Whit-House, but there it stops. Thanks for that! The people are glad that they are spared the last and crowning disgrace. It is bad enough that high dignitaries, and men peculiarly trusted and honored, are found in the mire of corruption. Even the most bitter partisanship may drop its rancor for a time, and rejoice secret transactions of the office and the de- all his faults, has not been found guilty of every compact. In these spasmodic struggles corruption or personal complicity with fraud. He has been strangely tried, and his worst trials have come from his own weaknesses. President Lincoln also had relatives who reflected no credit upon him: the transactions of Orvil Grant, Casey, and the Dents are not much worse than a few operations in which the name of Todd appeared-cotton speculations, for instance. But President Lincola was a shrewd judge of character, and with rare exceptions contrived to keep the importunity of friends and relatives within bounds. The weakness of President Grant has been an inordinate confidence in those who were bound to him by ties of personal liking or kinship. His administration ends in disgrace, not because he knowingly countenanced corruption,

but because he trusted too often and too long. The comparison would be unjust to the memory of Mr. Lincoln if it did not include frank recognition of the fact that his administration and personal tastes were characterized by a very different moral tone. He was not only pure, but he instinctively preferred pure men. He was not only able, but he naturally sought the companionship and aid of men of the highest ability. It has been a great weakness of President Grant that men of intellect were always a bore to him, and that his boon companions were never men of exalted morals. That he instinctively selected such associates, chose such assistants, trusted such confidants, and permitted himself to be surrounded, for seven years, with all manner of baseness and dishonesty, and yet preserved through such surroundings his own skirts so clean that the most unsparing partisanship has traced to him not a single corrupt act, is at once the greatest disgrace and the highest praise of President Grant. The last, we hope, may continue. There is not a chance that public opinion will change respecting the general character of the men he has called about him and trusted most. As American citizens, we sincerely trust that opinion may not be changed respecting his personal integrity.

The history of this Administration teaches a lesson which the country should have learned long ago. It is not enough that a President should be incorruptible. His duty will not be done unless he is able to detect and swift to punish the slightest trace of impropriety in those who are chosen by him for places of trust. It is not enough that his skirts should be clean. The country ought to demand that the President shall be a man so keen in his preference for the good and the pure, so penetrating in his judgment of character, so elevated in moral tone, that all his surroundings shall be beyond the reach of taint. He ought to be a man of such character, so experienced in public affairs, and so keen in judgment, that no man shall be found about his person or within his confidence whom any rascal with bribes in his hand shall dare to approach. Because he is not such a President, the administration of Grant is disgraceful. But because, in spite of evil mation of Victoria announces an "addition to

searching investigation, no taint of dishonor attaches to the President himself, his conduct baffles the malice of partisanship, and he will be known in history as one of the worst of of the distributor of patronage, flowing out of Presidents, but not as one of the worst of

RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

Fifteen cents per hundred pounds from Chicago to New-York. At that rate contracts have been made, and, though it is lower than has been known for many years, there is a prospect that rates even lower may be made before the combat ends. Commodore Vanderbilt shows no disposition to abandon the fight. Apparently he means to regain the traffic which the Grand Trunk and the Southern lines have diverted, cost what it may., Whenever he fights, he fights hard. His lines are in fine order; his enemies say that he has four tracks with only traffic enough for two. At any rate, he can move more freight than any railroad in America has ever moved in a given time, and can probably do it at as low a rate with profit-if he pleases.

Does he please, or is this only a struggle to force the other roads to join in a new pool on such terms as the Commodore may please? Two rational explanations of his conduct are possible. Either he has arrived at the conclusion that all compacts and pooling arrangements are fragile, temporary, and only certain to injure the roads which could best sustain themselves in open competition, or he has not. If he has not reached that conclusion, then, as in every instance thus far, war is only chosen as the short road to peace. The Central fights and loses, or runs the risk of loss, in order to com- all. And that is not the worst of it, for the pel other trunk roads to accept such terms as it may like. In that case, when the war ends, the several trank lines will agree upon the relative rates to be charged, and all will then combine to put the rates high enough to repay losses sustained in the fight. Thus, if peace and pooling are to follow this as every other combat, the public may well wish that it had never begun, for it will have to pay the has not been an entertainment, public or cost, be that large or small.

Peace between the railroads is like peace between rival monarchs. It is an opportunity to make their subjects pay the costs of war, of monarchy, of standing armies, and all the incidentals. Bismarck does not take the cash out of his own pocket when Germany fights. world of wonders; their eyes rest The German people either pay it or win it from France; and if France loses it, the French over half the circumference of the globe for people pay it. So the subjects who depend for travel or traffic upon King Vanderbilt, and civilization and habits; and yet not by a the other subjects who depend upon King Scott or King Garrett, will have the bills to pay, sooner or later, and they are the persons chiefly interested, if war is to end in peace.

But there is a possibility that Mr. Vanderbilt known a long time, that compacts and pools roads. The compact means that the stronger will not use their superior strength. Common rates are fixed. The Central, the Erie, the Baltimore, and the Pennsylvania agree to be satisfied with such traffic as they can get at those rates. If all parties abide by the bargain, that road loses which, in free competition, could secure the largest traffic. True, it obtains higher rates, in common with other roads, for that share of the business which it has, than it would obtain in a natural state of unrestrained competition. To the weaker roads this is an advantage; to the stronger it is always an injury. They can afford, as weak roads cannot, to do a larger business at smaller profit. Just as A. as every other great dealer, in dry goods or any thing else, makes money by small margins and large sales, so the railroad which can secure the largest permanent traffic will, in the end, yield the largest revenue. Pooling deprives the strong roads of their advantage. And then the compacts never last. It is not peace has always followed war, it is inevitaeach party wastes more money than it could lose in years of natural and free competition. It is possible that Mr. Vanderbilt has discovered this fact. Perhaps he has finally resolved that the Central shall henceforth do business on business principles. If so, the people will not bear the less, and each road will gain such a profit as its relative facilities may merit.

DOM PEDRO AT PHILADELPHIA.

Nothing in a small way was pleasanter at

Philadelphia on Wednesday than the quiet demeanor of the Emperor of Brazil. Macaulay, in speaking of the popularity of Charles II., says that the people always love to see the great unbend; and we may all feel personally complimented at the respect which this monarch has shown for our republican notions. We trust that as Count Braganza or as D'Alcantara, His Majesty is enjoying his excursion. In fact, we have no doubt of it. A monarch who is not glad to get away from the etiquette of courts, and to disport and comport himself as a plain human being, may be a good ruler, but the chances are against it. After a reasonable course of history, full as it is of princes who constantly misbehaved themselves, we always encounter a sensible and good-natured potentate, the exact opposite of a stage-king, with a real pleasure. Without intending to be uncivil, we may say that the royal family of Portugal has not been remarkable either for brains or beauty. But the desertion of the old throne of Portugal by Pedro I., the father of our visitor, and his establishment of the Brazilian Empire, were eminently prudent proceedings, while his abdication in 1831 and return to Portugal was also judicious. Dom Pedro inherits the paternal habit of traveling; but he has other excellent qualities, however he may have come by them. We see no reason why a thoroughgoing republican should not respect a monarch who builds railways, abolishes slavery, carries on internal improvements, and encourages migration to and not from his dominions. If we were to have a mo arch at Philadelphia on Wednesday, we could not have desired a better one. Some republicans clothed with a little brief authority might have taken a lesson from the modest bearing of this Brazilian gentleman. Having observed the vast territory which yet awaits our civilization, the forests unfelled and the prairies unsubdued, to which the President so neatly alluded on Wednesday, he came to Philadelphia to see what (still to quote the President) we have done in "law, medicine, "and theology," and in several other things, An Emperor traveling for information is not a common character. It is one hundred and seventy-eight years since Alexeyevitch (Peter I.) took lessons in ship-building at Deptford. The Prince of Wales, who should he live

with the character of its people. The procla-

long enough will be Emperor of India, has had an excellent opportunity of acquainting himself with the resources of that country and

"to the imperial crown of the United King-"dom and its dependencies." There has been no addition, we believe, to the ability of the Queen to govern. There is no addition to her power in merely calling her Imperatrix. The coin which will bear that title will purchase no more by a pennyworth than if it read "Regina." The Empress will be only the Queen by another name. The actual value of a title merely as a title, is to be tested in

India—that is all. Nothing could be more suggestive than the spectacle of the President and Emperor together starting the machinery at Philadelphia, and this is true whether we consider the men or the machinery. There is not, after all our prejudices, so great a difference between an empire and a republic, when both are well governed. The great display of human production was enough to show that despotism is becoming impossible; and the lesson, even if he still needed it, was not lost upon our sensible Emperor. Let us do him justice: we believe that he did not need it.

THE CURIOUS AMERICAN. The Japanese, Arabs, etc., who came to attend the Exposition wore on their first arrival their national costumes, but soon found it was impossible to appear in public without being followed by a jeering crowd of newsboys, bootblacks, and other street population. They have, therefore, with few exceptions, laid aside their stately, picturesque dress, and are now miserable in the regulation stiff coat, high hat, and trousers. Much of the effect and pleasure of the Exposition in consequence is lost to us incident, trifling as it is, forces home the uncomfortable conviction of our own lack of breeding, and that we have been worsted in our first encounter with these infidel and pagan guests in the simple matters of courtesy and gentleness. Philadelphia, it appears, has striven to

do honor to these far-off visitors, but there private, to which they have been bidden, in which the Asiatics have not given a tacit lesson of good manners to the civilized Americans, in the stately courtesy of their demeanor and their grave, incurious reserve. Necessarily they are in a upon nothing that is familiar; they came the express purpose of learning more of our curious word or look do they sacrifice what they hold to be the reserve proper to be sustained between men. A Turkish dignitary in his flowing robes who ventured unwarily on the street the other day, jostled and jeered by has learned at last, what some students have a dirty, gaping throng, looking helplessly about for some of the Christian humanity of which inevitably and invariably jajure the stronger he had heard, while the well-dressed crowd stared in the background, was a pitiable spectacle, and one worth a moment's consideration for our own sake.

It is true that there are certain classes of American society imbued with this restless, impertinent curiosity-the street Arabs and the fashionable society who crushed about the Prince of Wales or the Grand Duke Alexis until the floor of the ball-room gave way; but it is just as true that no less impertmence or selfishness would be found in the rough horse play and chaff of the London docks or the mob of dowagers at a crowded drawing-room at Buckingham Palace. The same causes produce the same effects. Brains utterly uncultured or left to the vacuity of fash-T. Stewart used to outstrip competition, just ionable life will everywhere exaggerate trifles and busy themselves with them. A man preoccupied with an honest pursuit and aim of his own will trouble himself but little about the three peacock's feathers in the cap of a Chinese mandarin or the hight and weight of foreign princes. The rule holds good all over the country. This insatiate curiosity which in human nature that they should last. If asks a stranger a dozen questions in as many minutes is found in excess in the lower classes Patent Office to bring him information of the that the President of the United States, with ble that war should somer or later follow of the New-England States, whose brains are active, their spheres contracted, and their field of interest is limited to the human beings about them. This interest becomes morbid; it develops itself in airy transcendentalism among the learned and in petty curiosity among the vulgar. The most incurious of Americans probably are the fishermen along the seacoast. The sea calms and lifts the most ignorant man, at least as far as a certain simple, slow-going quiet which does not interfere with his neighbor.

Very little of this indecent lack of reserve in questioning is found in the West. The average Westerner is genial, kindly, but reserved if you make his chance acquaintance. He shows no curiosity about you simply because he has too much else to think of. The very breadth of scenery, the magnitude of interests, the sweep of events, the innumerable chances for work, put him to his mettle every moment. He is practical, liberal, thoroughly common-sensed. He has too much else to think of to concern himself with his fellow-traveler's history or belongings. He has not time to be curious about himself. Of his business, faith, wife or boy he has a sharp feeling of consciousness, but of the mysterious Ego he troubles himself but little. All of which goes to prove that the American with enough to do and think of would be a much better bred fellow than he is. It is in the empty cask that the beans rattle and make a noise like thunder. The American is as a rule kindly, generous, helpful. When he is better taught he will lose this disagreeable trait, which is indeed local and not national.

CENTENNIAL TOPICS.

Speaking of the Sunday opening question, it is profanely observed that "a man who can survive the inexpressible dolefulness of a Philadelphia Sabbath will be fitted to endure the exigencies of existence." On the other hand arises the question whether the country has a right to force upon Phila delphia a kind of Sabbath which it does not ike.

-Speculation showed its head a little at the gates of the Exhibition on Wednesday, enterprising parties offering three silver half dollars for two dollars in stamps. We are pleased to notice that the enterprise was a total failure. There is said to be some slight want of small change felt in Philadelphia.

-There is a complaint that the illumination in Philadelphia on Wednesday evening was rather lim ited. The few public-spirited citizens who didlight up only succeeded in rendering the darkness of their respective localities visible, and the general effect is described by a Philadelphia newspaper as "finely funereal," the dwellings "looking more like great brick tombs than residences of the living."

-The volunteer soldiery in Philadelphia have been much cut up by the local press, which seems to take a cruel satisfaction in announcing that on Wednesday "the uniforms were much bespattered with

-Among official characters present at Philadelphia on Wednesday was the Sccretary of the Brazilian Legation, bearing the highly appropriate name of Senhor Benjamin Franklin Torreo De Bar-

-Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie writes to The Philadelno serious accident, such as may usu- It is not necessary to prove that any improper associations and surroundings which invite "the style and titles at present appertaining phis Press that he has "assisted" at the opening of

three great International Exhibitions-in London New-York, and Philadelphia-and that "the cere monial on Wednesday, from its simple dignity, may be characterized as eminently imposing and effective." "Call it not," he says, "'a World's Fair,' but a ' Wondrous Fair,' and the correct appellation will be given."

-The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company carried over their road on Wednesday 78,000

-Flag flying has been reduced to a fine art in Philadelphia. "The pole must be neatly painted," we are told, "and surmounted by a gilt ball or liberty cap. Material, silk." Messrs. Henry Holt & Co., publishers, have in

press a work on "The Wages Question," by Prof. Francis A. Walker, which will be issued in a few days, and we are confident will command unusual attention. Prof. Walker is a well known authority on economic questions, and anything bearing his name will be well received by the public. The work now in press is a treatise on Wages and the Wages Class, in which the author has considered exhaustively the subjects of "Production and Population" and "Distribution," these being the titles of the two parts into which it is divided. The book will contain between 400 and 500 pages. It is especially timely, now that the subjects discussed are of such general interest in connection with the condition of our productive industries and the circumstances of the country. Prof. Walker has brought to the work the accomulated resources of years of patient study and diligent observation, and an unusually skillful and attractive method of presenting facts and arguments relating to economic science. The subject, which is commonly reckoned dry and uninteresting, is treated in such a manner as to interest and entertain as well as instruct the reader. The author has done a great deal of honest and conscientious work in the way of educating the people in political economy and the true principles of finance. The forthcoming book will greatly enhance his reputation.

Lord Lytton's poems, with the exception of his most recent work, "King Poppy," will be publish shortly in a new edition.

Carl Schurz has been invited to deliver the oration, and Whittier the poem, at the literary anniver-saries at Dartmouth this year.

Cardinal Antonelli's health is regarded as critical, and it has been found necessary to transfer the affairs under his charge to other hands. Mr. Moody will spend Sunday in St. Louis,

preaching twice. He will then start for Kansas City to attend the Missouri State Sabbath-school Convention, Mr. Sankey and Mr. Whittle will also be in attendance. In the forthcoming installment of George Eliot's new novel, Grandcourt marries Gwendolen, the latter meets Daniel Deronda, the two are mutually attracted, and the clouds begin to gather for the coming storm.

Lieutenant Cameron will begin a series of articles descriptive of his journey across Africa in Good Words for June. He will give an account of the man-ner- and customs of the people whom he met in his travels.

Mr. Conway thus comments on the first appearance of "Miss Mary Kemble" (Miss Kate Field) on the London stage : "She was naturally nervous at first, but at no time lost her self-possession, or forgot her part. In the portrait scene, where she playfully confesses her love without knowing that her lover is behind his inture, she was dainty and humorous, and moreover she
was decidedly pretty. Her mock love-making to tae
woman-hating holando, in the wools, was capital. Altogether, her first appearance in London was a success,
and it left no doubt upon the minds of the audience that
the young American will be heard of in the tuture as
winning such favor as her unquestionable taiont and patient studies merit. There are reasons which I am not
now free to make public, why I shall take care to observe
the career of this debutante, so auspiciously begunreasons which will probably appear when the further
successes for which her friends nope come to be chronicled." love without knowing that her lover is behind his de-

Mrs. Kemble, in The Atlantic Monthly for June, in speaking of her early acquaintance with and liking for Tennyson's poems, relates the following auecdote: "Alfred Tennyson had only just gathered his earliest laurels. My brother John gave me the first copy of his poems I ever possessed, with a prophecy of his fu-ture fame and excellence written on the fly-leaf of it. I have never ceased to exult in my possession of that copy of the first edition of those poems, which became the songs of our every day and every hour, almost; we deighted in them and knew them by heart, and read and said them over and over again, incessantly; they were our pictures, our music, and infinite was the scorn and indignation with which we received the slightest word of indignation with which we received the signification adverse criticism upon them. I remember Mrs. Milman, one evening at my father's house, challenging me laughingly about my enthusiasm for Tennyson, and asking me if I had read a certain severely caustic and condemnatory article in The Quarterly upon his poems. 'Have you read it?' said she, 'his so amusing.' Shall I send it to you?' No. Imank you,' said I; 'have you read the poems, may I ask?' 'I cannot say that I bave,' said she, laughing. 'On, then,' said I (not laughing, 'pernaps it would be better that I should send you those?' Tas article in question may have been written by Dr. Milman himself, who was then one of the principal contributors to the great Tory periodical, and he perhaps had read e great Tory periodical, and he perhaps had read ocems, but apporently without much edification."

## POLITICAL NOTES.

Michigan stingily refused to make Secretary Chandler a " favorite son." It is a great disappoint

The county conventions in Missouri seem to be sending delegates to the State Convention about equally divided between Biaine and Bristow. An enthusiastic admirer of Mr. Blaine writes

to the The Bangor Whig from Philadelphia claiming 333 votes for him on the first ballot. There is nothing mean The two principal Southern journals which

are opposed to Gov. Tilden now are The Nashville Amera-can and The Richmond Enquirer. Both object to him on the ground that he cannot surely carry his own State. Eight of the Vermont delegates are said to

be for Bristow now, and his friends claim that the other 12 will be for him when the Convention meets. Judge Poland, who heads the list, is said to be "red hot" for Iowa seems to be the only State which has well-defined sentiment in favor of Gen. Sherman for the Republican candidate. They seem to regard it as a hapless case there, however, for The Des Moines Register

emarks with a sigh: "The State will probably go for slaine, but it would like mighty well to have a chance to to for Sherman." The Chicago Tribune denies that it has attacked Mr. Blaine, and says it shall support him if nominated, "because of his Intellectual ability and vigor, because of his sterling patriotism, because of his ser vices to the country during his successive terms in Con-

gress, and because of the ripe experience in public affairs which he will bring to the office of President." So, so; this is not "a fight for a funeral," then. The Administration kitchen organ remarks that "it is all very well to talk of conciliating the Lab-erals, the sorcheads, and the malcontents; but it is possible to go to such an extent in that direction as to dis courage the hard-working masses of the party and dampen their enthusiasm." A similar remark was made

to a policeman by a hard-working fellow who was arrested white carrying off a back-load of goods he was as-saving "at a fire. "You're dampening the enthusiasm of the hard-working masses," says be.

Gov. Chamberlain of South Carolina seems to have a good prospect for a reflection. The Republican opposition to him is bitter, but his personal popuarity is so great-that his enemies concede his renomination now. They promise furthermore that if he is nomi-

nated they will not bolt. In view of these circumstances date against Gov. Chamberlain but concentrate their strength on the minor officers. The Charleston News and Courier does not tayor a Democratic Indorsence of Gov. Chamberlain, but thinks no candidate should be run against him. the Democrats are advising that they put up no cane Still another report about that Georgia Dem-

ratic delegation comes to hand. The indefatigab Southern correspondent of The Cincinnati Commercia writes that the change of tide in the South toward Tiden during the past two months has been positively remarkable, and that in Georgia, as everywhere else, the im pression is general that the New-York Governor is the coming man. He hears that the Georgia delegation will cast its solid vote for him, on the grounds set forth as follows by a prominent Democrat: "We must win this election. The Democratic party has been beaten in every national contest since 1856, and it can't stand another This is the home-stretch. If we are whipped this time we had as well hang up the Democratic fiddle. We belt we now that success is impossible without New-York, and se are going to get New-York by nominating filden. I should like him as well as a Western man, but that is not the thing. We few a Western wan cannot carry New-York, or any other Eastern State. So we drup the West and go for Tilden. See!"

Senator Morton's friends step to the front

with the modest claim of 200 votes on the first ballot.
The Indianapolis Journal says: "From information in